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COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASHINGTON

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 77**



19990603 035

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE March 1996		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Archaeological Collection Summary for Vancouver Barracks, Washington				5. FUNDING NUMBERS MIPR #8504	
6. AUTHOR(S) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX)					
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (CELMS-PD-C) 1222 Spruce Street, St. Louis, MO 63103-2833				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project Technical Report 77	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Environmental Center Environmental Compliance Division (SFIM-AEC-ENC) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21020-5401				10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER SFIM-AEC-EC-CR-96100	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES This research was supported in part by an appointment to the Research Participation Program at the St. Louis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers administered by the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education through an interagency agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy and the St. Louis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.					
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release- distribution unlimited				12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) The U.S. Army Environmental Center tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting the Army with complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), P.L.101-601. The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army lands, to identify the Native American or Native Hawaiian organizations culturally affiliated with the collections, and to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation. A two-stage process was used to identify, locate, and assess the contents of the collections, consisting of archival research and telephone interviews with the repository personnel. This report conveys the results of the collection research completed for compliance with Section 6 of NAGPRA.					
14. SUBJECT TERMS archaeology; curation; cultural resources management; Native Americans; sacred objects; human remains.				15. NUMBER OF PAGES 26	
				16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UL		

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASHINGTON**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 77**

March 1996

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OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Vancouver Barracks in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Vancouver Barracks began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington. The records search was performed November 1994, and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. Draft Section 6 Summary letters are enclosed for each of these tribes (Appendix I), as well as a listing of each current tribal chairperson (Appendix II).

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT VANCOUVER BARRACKS

On May 13, 1849, Vancouver Barracks was established as a military post adjacent to the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver on the north bank of the Columbia River at Vancouver, Washington (Minor and Beckham 1987:5). The close proximity of Vancouver Barracks to Fort Vancouver has linked these two properties' histories and thus their archaeological records.

Archaeological work on Vancouver Barracks was reportedly initiated in 1974 when David H. Chance of the University of Washington undertook the Kanaka Village/ Vancouver Barracks highway salvage project. The project area encompassed portions of both the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site and U.S. Army Vancouver Barracks. Since 1974, seven more archaeological projects have been performed on Army property by the following three groups:

Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University,
Cheney, Washington,
Heritage Research Associates, Inc., Eugene, Oregon, and
Office of Public Archaeology, University of Washington, Seattle.

Overall, investigations on the installation consisted of systematic surveys, test excavations, and excavations to mitigate adverse effects on sites where necessary for the installation's mission. Only three of the total eight projects performed on Vancouver Barracks produced archaeological collections.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

Vancouver Barracks is responsible for a total of approximately 4 ft³ of artifacts and associated documentation which has been identified from archaeological work on the barracks. Artifacts recovered include historic ceramics, glass, metal, buttons, weaponry, construction material, and animal bone. In addition, a shell necklace was discovered laying on top of a backdirt pile from a test excavation on the barracks in 1993.

As of the date of this report, collections are believed to be located in the following two repositories:

Fort Lewis, Washington
Vancouver Barracks, Washington

~3 ft³ material
> 1 ft³ material

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Vancouver Barracks* (Appendix III) provides detailed information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

NAGPRA-Related Items

A possible NAGPRA Section 6 item has been found on Vancouver Barracks property. A necklace fashioned from leather strands with animal hooves, metal and shell beads was discovered atop a backdirt pile of an ongoing archaeological excavation at the barracks. It is not believed to be associated with the excavation, but rather was fraudulently placed in the backdirt by someone believed to be unassociated with the fieldwork. Paul McGuff, archaeologist at Fort Lewis, reports that Dr. James Nason Curator of Ethnology at the Thomas Burke Memorial Museum, Washington State University has been consulted as to the cultural origin of the necklace. According to Paul McGuff, Dr. Nason categorized the artifact as a power necklace which is believed to be culturally affiliated with a northern Plains tribe, either the Sioux or the Crow, both of whom were located in eastern Montana, and not in the vicinity of the barracks (telephone conversation with Paul McGuff, 28 February 1996).

The final determination of any additional sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony among the Vancouver Barracks collections may be established upon further consultation with culturally affiliated Native American tribes according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.

Further Collection Issues

As previously mentioned, the close proximity of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver to the U.S. Army's Vancouver Barracks has linked the histories of these two facilities and thus the cultural resource management of this area. Much of the archaeological research at this location was done in compliance for construction planned along Interstate 5 and SR-14 by the Washington Department of Transportation, and has concentrated on the Fort Vancouver Village which is commonly known as Kanaka Village. During the first half of the 19th century this village contained the quarters of the Hudson's Bay Company employees, their families, and slaves. The village was named for the Kanaka natives of the Hawaiian Islands who were brought to Washington by the Hudson's Bay Company to work at the fort (Chance 1976). A portion of the village lies on Vancouver Barracks property.

Since Fort Vancouver Historical Site is overseen by the National Park Service, the collections derived from the investigations by the Washington Department of Transportation were deposited at the National Park Service facility at Fort Vancouver. It is unclear what portion of the collections derive from Army lands.

Collections from the September 1986 excavation on Vancouver Barracks by Heritage Research Associates, Inc., some +3,500 artifacts, have also been turned over to the National Park Service for curation.

The National Park Service has assumed responsibility for NAGPRA compliance of all these collections (telephone conversation with Kent Bush, Regional Curator, 19 June 1995).

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Vancouver Barracks are attached: Appendix IV contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research; and Appendix V is the list of references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB).

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH VANCOUVER BARRACKS

Although no tribe has been adjudicated the lands upon which Vancouver Barracks stands (U.S.G.S. n.d.), historical and archaeological evidence indicate that Chinookan peoples aboriginally inhabited both banks of the Columbia River from its mouth to a short distance above

the Dalles, on the Willamette River to its falls, and on the Clackamas River (Silverstein 1990:533). According to this territorial description, Vancouver Barracks is located directly in the heart of the aboriginal territory of the Chinook. Paul Kane, artist-historian, who visited the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver in 1846 noted: "Those Indians in the vicinity of the fort are principally Chinooks and Klikitats, and are governed by a chief called Casanov" (Jones 1972:83).

The Chinookan linguistic family is traditionally divided into two distinct branches: the Lower Chinookan and the Upper Chinookan. Upper Chinookan is further divided into the Cathlamet, the Multnomah, and the Clackamas. The location of Vancouver Barracks and the immediate vicinity was the aboriginal home of the Multnomah. During the 1806 Lewis and Clark expedition up the Columbia River they recorded twelve lower Columbia River Multnomah village tribes: Nechacokee, Shoto, Multnomah, Clannahqueh, Nermalquinner, Cathlacommatus, Cathlanaquiahs, Clackstar, Claninnatas, Cathlacumups, Clannarminnamuns, and Cathlapottle (Jones 1972:42, 43). These bands occupied a dense stretch of villages along the Columbia River from the mouth of the Lewis River to Government Island, six miles upstream from Vancouver Barracks (Jones 1972:35; Silverstein 1990:534). Included among these villages were the Cathlapottle, located just above Lewis River, the Shoto identified by Lewis and Clark at Lake Vancouver, and the Multnomah proper of Sauvie Island (Silverstein 1990:534).

By 1830 to 1855 the Chinook Indians living near the barracks experienced a dramatic population decline. This decline was a direct result of exposure to European diseases such as smallpox, measles, and malaria (Boyd 1990:139-142). Most of the earlier aboriginal sites were abandoned, or the reduced populations consolidated into fewer villages. The Multnomah and Clackamas were the most ravaged by these plagues (Silverstein 1990:535). By 1850, the surviving Multnomah were being negotiated onto reservations in exchange for residual fishing rights. By the very late nineteenth century, some Multnomah and Clackamas lived on the Grand Ronde Reservation, Oregon, as members of the Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde (Olson 1994:135; Silverstein 1990:535).

The Klikitat (Sahaptin) moved during precontact times to their lands near the Cascade Mountains of Washington State, either from the south or from the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Their removal was hastened by pressures from the Cayuse Indians. After arriving in Washington, the Klikitat split into two groups, the Eastern and Western divisions. The Eastern groups primarily occupied the upper drainage systems of two Columbia tributaries, the Klikitat and White Salmon rivers (Ruby and Brown 1992:95). During the 1820's and the 1830's the Klikitat utilized the sudden population drop experienced by the Upper Chinookan peoples living along the Columbia River as a perfect opportunity to move in and use this territory for hunting and trade (Boyd 1990:147). The eastern Klikitat were one of the 14 tribes brought together by the Treaty of June 9, 1855, to become the "Consolidated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation (Schuster 1994:703).

Neither the Klikitat or the Multnomah tribes have individual federal recognition status, however, descendants of both are represented by membership in federally recognized tribes. Descendants of the Multnomah (Upper Chinookan) are believed to be members of the Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde (Olson 1994:135; telephone conversation with tribal roll office, Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community, 15 March 1996). The Klikitat, as part of the Treaty of 1855, are designated as one of the tribes in the Consolidated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation (Schuster 1994:703).

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U.S.G.S.

- n.d. *Indian Lands Judicially Established 1978*. Map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey for the Indian Claims Commission.

APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTERS FOR VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASHINGTON

[Installation Header]

Jerry Meninick, Chairman
Yakama Tribal Council
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation
P.O. Box 151
Toppenish, Washington 98948-0151

Dear Mr. Meninick:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Vancouver Barracks that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Yakama Indian Nation. Vancouver Barracks has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Vancouver Barracks is responsible for collections that include approximately 4 ft³ of artifacts housed at two known repositories: Fort Lewis and Vancouver Barracks, Washington. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys, testing, and excavations conducted on the barracks. The collections consist of historic ceramics, glass, metal, buttons, weaponry, construction material, and animal bone, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, reports, and correspondence. In addition, a possible Section 6 item has been found on Vancouver Barracks property. An artifact described as a Northern Plains power necklace fashioned from leather strands with animal hooves, metal and shell beads was discovered on the barracks property.

We are notifying the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation because one of the 14 tribes brought together to form the confederacy by the Treaty of June 9, 1855, the Klikitat, are believed to have historically displaced the Chinooks in the geographical area that now includes Vancouver Barracks.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Vancouver Barracks and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: FORSCOM Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command
 ATTN: FCEN-RDF (Dr. James Cobb)
 Fort McPherson, GA 30330-5000

USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
 ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
 ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
 1222 Spruce Street
 St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mark Mercier, Chairman
Confederated Tribe of the Grande Ronde Tribal Council
Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde Community
9615 Grand Ronde Road
Grand Ronde, Oregon 97347-0038

Dear Mr. Mercier:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Vancouver Barracks that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde Community. Vancouver Barracks has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Vancouver Barracks is responsible for collections that include approximately 4 ft³ of artifacts housed at two known repositories: Fort Lewis, and Vancouver Barracks. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys, testing, and excavations conducted on the barracks. The collections consist of historic ceramics, glass, metal, buttons, weaponry, construction material, and animal bone, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, reports, and correspondence. In addition a possible Section 6 item has been found on Vancouver Barracks property. An artifact described as a Northern Plains power necklace, fashioned from leather strands with animal hooves, metal and shell beads was discovered on the barracks property.

We are notifying the Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde Community because it is believed that members of the Multnomah, Upper Chinookan, tribe were being negotiated onto the Grand Ronde Reservation by 1850 in exchange for residual fishing rights. These materials were found in or near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Multnomah.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Vancouver Barracks and the Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde Community on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: FORSCOM Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command
ATTN: FCEN-RDF (Dr. James Cobb)
Fort McPherson, GA 30330-5000

USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX II

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT FOR VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASHINGTON

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Yakama

Jerry Meninick, Chairman

Yakama Tribal Council

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation
of the Yakama Reservation

P.O. Box 151

Toppenish, Washington 98948-0151

(509) 865-5121

(509) 865-5528 FAX

Multhomah (Upper Chinookan)

Mark Mercier, Chairman

Confederated Tribe of the Grande Ronde Tribal Council

Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde Community

9615 Grand Ronde Road

Grand Ronde, Oregon 97347-0038

(503) 879-5211

(503) 879-5964 FAX

Crow

Clara Nomee, Madam Chairman
Crow Tribal Council
Crow Tribe of Montana
P.O. Box 159
Crow Agency, Montana 59022
(406) 638-2601
(406) 638-7283 FAX

Sioux

Caleb Sheilds, Chairman
Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation
P.O. Box 1027
Poplar, Montana 59255
(406) 768-5155
(406) 768-5478 FAX

Duane Big Eagle, Sr., Chairman
Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Council
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation
P.O. Box 50
Fort Thompson, South Dakota 57339
(605) 245-2221
(605) 245-2470 FAX

Harlan K. Mount, President
Fort Belknap Community Council
Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation
Route 1, Box 66
Harlem, Montana 59526
(406) 353-2205
(406) 353-2797 FAX

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASHINGTON

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:	The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

As of March 1996

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excav:
Fort Lewis, WA	Paul McGuff	(206) 967-5337	Vancouver Barracks	Possible Sites Included: 45CL300H, 45CL184H, 45CL314H, 45CL315H, 45CL316H		
Vancouver Barracks, WA	Paul McGuff at Fort Lewis	(206) 967-5337		Possible Sites Included: 45CL300H, 45CL184H, 45CL314H, 45CL315H, 45CL316H		

Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Vancouver Barracks, Washington [FORSCOM]

As of March 1996

Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Disposition
led: 45CL300H, iH, 45CL315H,			3 cu ft. Material	Historic Materials	Historic		
ed: 45CL300H, iH, 45CL315H,			> 1 cu. ft. Materials; 1 Necklace	Historic Materials, Northern Plains Power Necklace	Historic	Northern Plains, possibly Sioux of Crow	Co wit Eth Bu

Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
Historic			No
Historic	Northern Plains, possibly Sioux of Crow	Consultation with Curator of Ethnology, Burke Museum	Power Necklace

APPENDIX IV

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for Vancouver Barracks, Washington [FORSCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Vancouver Barracks, WA

Last name : Chance

First name : David

Middle Initial : H.

Secondary Authors : Jennifer V. Chance

Title : Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks, 1974.

Series : Reports in Highway Archaeology No. 3

Date : 1976

Length : 306

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : Office of Public Archaeology, Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Washington

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Vancouver Barracks, WA

Last name : Minor

First name : Rick

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Stephen Dow Beckham

Title : Archaeological Testing in the Southeast Area, Vancouver Barracks Historic District.

Series : Heritage Research Associates Report No. 61

Date : July 15, 1987

Length : 66

Contract Number : DACW57-86-D-0097-0001

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Portland District

Contractor : Heritage Research Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Vancouver Barracks, WA

Last name : Thomas

First name : Bryn

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : A Survey for Cultural Resources along McClelland Road at Barracks National Historic District, Vancouver, Clark County, Washington.

Series : Short Report SR-168

Date : December 1988

Length : 10

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Northwest Natural Gas Company

Contractor : Eastern Washington University, Archaeological and Historical Services

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Vancouver Barracks, Washington [FORSCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Vancouver Barracks, WA

Last name : Thomas

First name : Bryn

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : A Survey for Cultural Resources at Ft Vancouver Way, McClelland Road, Fort Vancouver NHS, and East Reserve Street, Clark County, Washington.

Series : Eastern Washington University, Archaeological & Historical Services, Reports in Archaeology & History, Short Report SR-126

Date : Jan 1987

Length : 27

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Northwest Natural Gas Company

Contractor : Eastern Washington University, Archaeological and Historical Services

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Vancouver Barracks, WA

Last name : Thomas

First name : Bryn

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : A Survey for Cultural Resources from the SR-14 Interchange to Blanford Drive, Clark County, Washington.

Series : DOT 87-07

Date : Nov 1986

Length : 26

Contract Number : Y-3240

Sponsoring Agency : Department of Transportation

Contractor : Eastern Washington University

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Vancouver Barracks, WA

Last name : Thomas

First name : Bryn

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Natural Gas Line Between Ft Vancouver Way and Interstate 5, Vancouver, Washington.

Series : Eastern Washington University, Archaeological and Historical Services, Reports in Archaeology and History, Short Report SR-122

Date : Nov 1986

Length : 8

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Northwest Natural Gas Company

Contractor : Eastern Washington University, Archaeological & Historical Services

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Vancouver Barracks, Washington [FORSCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Vancouver Barracks, WA

Last name : Thomas

First name : Bryn

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Report of Investigations of Excavations at Kanaka Village, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, 1980/1981. Volume 2.

Series :

Date : 1984

Length : 491

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Washington State Department of Transportation, Olympia, WA.

Contractor : Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Vancouver Barracks, WA

Last name : Thomas

First name : Bryn

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Report of an Archaeological Survey and Construction Monitoring of Pacific Northwest Bell Construction Parallel to Fort Vancouver Way and Evergreen Boulevard, Vancouver, Clark County, Washington.

Series : SR-154

Date : May 88

Length : 7

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : Eastern Washington University

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Vancouver Barracks, WA

Last name : Thomas

First name : Bryn

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Charles Hibbs Jr.

Title : Report of Investigations of Excavations at Kanaka Village Vancouver Barracks, Washington 1980/1981 Volume I.

Series :

Date : 1984

Length : 362

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Washington State Department of Transportation, District 4 Office

Contractor : Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University

Subcontractor :

APPENDIX V

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE REFERENCES FOR VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASHINGTON

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

Carley, Caroline D.

1982 _Hbc Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks 1977_. Office of Public Archaeology Reports in Highway Archaeology (8). University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Chance, David H. and Jennifer V. Chance

1974 _Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks 1974_. Office of Public Archaeology Reports in Highway Archaeology (3). University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Chance, David, J. Chance, C. Carley, K. Gurcke, T. Jones, G. Ling, M. Pfeiffer, K. Roenke, J. Storm, R. Thomas, and C. Troup (Compilers)

1982 _Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks 1975_. Office of Public Archaeology Reports in Highway Archaeology (7). University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Minor, Rick and Stephen D. Beckham

1987 _Archaeological Testing in the Southeast Area, Vancouver Barracks Historic District_. Heritage Research Associates Report (61). Eugene, Oregon, Heritage Research Associates, Inc..

Minor, Rick and Stephen Dow Beckham

1987 _Archaeological Testing in the Southeast Area, Vancouver Barracks Historic District_. Heritage Research Associates Report (61). Heritage Research Associates, Eugene, OR.

Thomas, Bryn and Charles H. Hibbs

1981 _Archaeological Investigations of the Washington Department of Transportation Proposed Construction Site 1, H.b.c. Kanaka Village/U.s. Army Vancouver Barracks Historic Site (45cl300-C1164h), Vancouver, Washington_. Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Wa. U.. Submitted to Washington State Department of Transportation, Olympia, WA.

Thomas, Bryn and Charles Hibbs, Jr.

1984 _Report of Investigations of Excavations at Kanaka Village Vancouver Barracks Washington 1980/1981_. Archaeological and Historical Services, Cheney, WA. Submitted to Washington Department of Transportation, Olympia, WA.

Thomas, Bryn and Charles Hibbs, Jr.

1984 _Report of Investigations of Excavations at Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks, Washington 1980-1981, Vol___. Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Wa. U.. Submitted to Washington State Department of Transportation, Olympia, WA.

Thomas, Bryn and Charles Hibbs, Jr.

1984 _Report of Investigations of Excavations at Kanaka Village Vancouver Barracks Washington 1980/1981 Vol___. Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Wa. U.. Submitted to Washington State Department of Transportation, Olympia, WA.